

## Feral Swine Information

Feral swine pose significant health threats to domestic pigs and even to people. These wild hogs are appearing in Georgia in areas that did not have populations in the past. There is evidence of increasing transportation and relocation for hunting purposes.

Feral swine brought into Georgia from another State for any purpose other than slaughter are required to have an entry permit from the office of the Georgia State Veterinarian and a certificate of veterinary inspection with negative results for brucellosis and pseudorabies within the past 30 days. Once inside the State, feral swine and domestic swine must have the same testing for these diseases at every change of ownership.

Testing of feral swine in Georgia from 1991 through January 1, 1999, reveals the following:

### Hunter-Killed or Confined Feral Swine

- Total tested 1,801
- Total positive for pseudorabies 507, or 28.2 percent
- Total positive for swine brucellosis 73, or 4.1 percent

Swine brucellosis and pseudorabies are both transmissible to domestic pigs, and swine brucellosis can be transmitted to people. Everyone in contact with feral swine should wear rubber gloves.

## Keep Georgia's Swine Herd Safe

**Do not** relocate feral swine without a negative test for pseudorabies and brucellosis.

**Do not** introduce feral swine to a hunting area without first obtaining the landowner's permission.

**Do not** release feral swine into or near a domestic swine operation.

**Do not** handle feral swine without wearing rubber gloves.



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## For More Information

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has published a color brochure on feral swine. If you'd like a free copy of Wild Pigs: Hidden Danger for Farmers and Hunters (Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 620), write to

Management Services Division  
USDA, APHIS  
4700 River Road, Unit 1  
Riverdale, MD 20737-1229

If you have any questions regarding feral swine, please contact

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